

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully traverse and request reconsideration.

Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for notice that Claims 2-13 and 22-23 are allowed.

Claim 22 has been amended to correct various informalities. Applicants note that no new subject matter has been added to the claim and that Claim 22 is in proper condition for allowance.

The drawings stand objected to by the Examiner because the DVB label as shown in Figure 2 also contains the label ANALOG. According to the Office Action, the two labels are contradictory and should not appear together since the signal is either digital or analog. Applicants respectfully draw the Examiner's attention to Page 1, Lines 11-15 of Applicants' Specification. In particular, the application recites that "the DVB signal is sent via an *analog* carrier and received by a tuner. The tuner receives a transmitted analog signal and provides an analog representation of the signal to a demodulated portion. The demodulated portion converts the analog signal into a digital format." (Emphasis added). As such, Applicants respectfully note that the drawing is in proper condition as the labels are not contradictory. The objection to Figure 2 should be withdrawn.

Claim 21 stands objected to because of various informalities. Applicants have amended Claim 21 to add the article "the" before both instances of frame buffer memory as recited in Lines 3 and 6. Applicants note that no new subject matter has been added to the claim and that Claim 21 is now in proper condition for allowance.

Claims 14 and 18-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Chauvel et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,369,855). With respect to Claim 14, the Office Action cites Column 8, Lines 63-65 of Chauvel as teaching the limitation of "receiving a transport stream associated with a digital video broadcast signal, the transport stream having data signals and

control signals.” Applicants respectfully note that the cited reference merely teaches that a voltage controlled oscillator clock provided to circuit 200 is adjustably synchronized with clock signals found in the received digital data sent from a tuner. In contrast to the Office Action, Applicants contend that the clock signals received from the digital data are not equivalent to Applicants’ control signals as defined by Claim 14. While Chauvel teaches that a clock adjusted by clock signals, Applicants’ note that the clock signals do not generate a secondary set of control signals used to control the process of “storing at least a portion of the transport stream data signals in a memory buffer.” Applicants respectfully request a showing in which the Examiner can demonstrate how Chauvel’s clock signal functions as Applicants’ control signal.

With respect to the process of “generating a secondary set of control signals from the transport stream’s control signals,” the Office Action recites Column 12, Lines 15-28 of Chauvel and the traffic controller element of Figure 1B (element 310). Specifically, the Examiner notes that this section explains how the traffic controller of Chauvel’s circuit 200 receives transport packet data and how “PACCLK high valid packet data” and DERROR signals indicate a packet with data errors. However, Applicants respectfully note that this section merely teaches that the traffic controller facilitates large block transfers between memories and buffers by using two physical DMA channels and that two signals are used to indicate whether the packet data is valid. Applicants respectfully note that the traffic controller element in Figure 1B does not appear to be associated with either the PACCLK or DERROR signals. Furthermore, Applicants respectfully note that the Examiner has not explicitly shown how the PACCLK and DERROR signals are generated. Therefore, the claimed step of “*generating a secondary set of control signals from the transport stream’s control signals*” has not been illustrated because the

PACCLK and DERROR signals as taught by Chauvel are not shown to be generated from the original transport stream's control signals.

With reference to the step of "storing at least a portion of the transport stream data signals in a memory buffer controlled by the secondary set of control signals," the Examiner cites Column 10, Lines 12-40 as teaching the process in which a transport packet parser (Figure 1B, elements 210) processes the header of each packet and determines whether the packet should be discarded, further processed by ARM CPU, or if the packet contains relevant data and may be stored without any intervention. Applicants respectfully note that the process of analyzing or processing header information in a data packet is not analogous to storing a portion of transport stream data signals *controlled by the secondary set of control signals* because header information/data is not equivalent to control signals. Applicants respectfully note that information stored in a header corresponds to transmitted data such as zeroes and ones as transmitted in an original data packet. As such, Applicants are confused as how data in a header can correspond to a secondary set of control signals that are generated from the transport stream's control signals as originally received from a digital video broadcast signal.

Moreover, the Applicants respectfully note that the Office Action appears to be inconsistent in the manner in which it rejects Claim 14. Specifically, the Office Action first appears to note that the transport streams original control signals correspond to Chauvel's clock signals. The Office Action then defines the secondary set of control signals as corresponding to PACCLK and DERROR signals. Applicants are confused as to how the secondary set of control signals which controls the storing of at least a portion of the transport stream data signals and memory buffer as taught by Applicants' Claim 14 is also anticipated by the process of interpreting header information originally received in a data packet. In summary, Applicants

respectfully submit that the Office Action does not demonstrate how an original set of control signals received in a transport stream associated with a digital video broadcast signal can be used to generate a secondary set of control signals which control the storing of at least a portion of a transport stream data signal and a memory buffer. As such, the Applicants respectfully note that Claim 14 has not been anticipated and is in proper condition for allowance.

With respect to Claim 18, Applicants respectfully note that the system for receiving a digital video broadcast signal comprises, inter alia, “a tuner to receive a digital video broadcast and *to provide an analog signal.*” (Emphasis added). However, the Office Action appears to overlook the dual roles served by Applicants’ tuner. By citing Col. 8, Lines 45-47, the Office Action appears to recognize that Chauvel’s tuner fails to provide an analog signal. This reference recognizes that the digital to analog conversion is met by an independent DAC as illustrated by Element 120 of Fig. 1A. As a consequence, Chauvel fails to disclose “a demodulator coupled to receive the *analog output signal from the tuner.*” (Emphasis Added). Applicants respectfully contend that Claim 18 is in proper condition for allowance.

With respect to Claims 19-20, Applicants respectfully repeat the relevant remarks made above with respect to Claim 18 and submit that Claims 19-20 are allowable as written. Furthermore, Applicants note that the Office Action appears to cite the transport/decryption block of Chauvel’s Fig. 17C as teaching Applicants’ transport demultiplexor. However, Applicants’ respectfully notes that Fig. 17C is directed at a system where the video and audio decoders (aka the engines) are in a separate device from the communication system. Furthermore, Applicants note that a decryption block is not analogous to a demultiplexor. As stated in Applicants’ Specification with respect to the transport stream (provided by a demodulator), “the [transport stream] signals 501 can be multiplexed and or de-multiplexed (not

shown) to receive either ZOOM VIDEO or TRANSPORT STREAM DATA.” (Page 6, Lines 20-26). The Specification further teaches that “a transport demultiplexor is capable of routing the individual components represented within the transport stream to the respective clients.” Applicants respectfully note that the Office Action appears to be silent as to how a decryption block can function analogously to the abovementioned demultiplexor. As a result, Applicants respectfully believe that Claims 19-20 are in proper condition for allowance.

Claim 21 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Cheney et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,519,283). The Office Action cites Column 6, Lines 51-67; Column 4, Lines 40-42; 54-57; Column 6, Lines 26-34; and Column 5, Lines 52-Column 6, Line 6 as teaching the claimed step of “in a first method of operation storing pixel information in a frame buffer of a video adapter, wherein one line of the frame buffer memory is representative of one line of the a video image to be displayed. However, the Office Action’s cited references fail to teach the storing of pixel information in a frame buffer. Instead, the references indicate that Cheney’s system allows uncompressed digital or analog signals to be received from a second video source. Similarly, the references teach the *separate* process in which MPEG encoded video data is fetched and written to FIFO buffers and placed into frame buffers of a DRAM. The references also teach that pixel data are used by television systems and their associated screen displays to display images extended across the screen. However, the reference is silent as to how pixel information is stored in a frame buffer of a video adapter while in a first mode of operation.

Furthermore, the Office Action states that “it is well known in the art of line compressed video frame buffers that a line of frame buffer memory is *representative* of a line of video image to be displayed.” According to MPEP § 2144.03, Applicants respectfully request a showing in which while in a first mode of operation, pixel information is stored in a frame buffer of a video

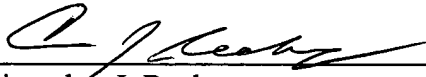
adapter, wherein “one line of the frame buffer memory is representative of one line of a video image to be displayed.”

The Office Action utilizes a similar argument to anticipate Applicants’ second mode of operation as claimed in Claim 21. Specifically, the Office Action recites “it is well known in the art of video transport streams that are stored in frame buffers ... [that] a line of frame buffer memory is *representative* of a transport stream packet since every MPEG-2 transport stream packet has already been produced and transmitted according to the established MPEG standards so that one received by a frame buffer memory a line of memory is representative of one transport stream packet.” As recited above, Applicants respectfully request a showing pursuant to MPEP § 2144.03 in which the Examiner can clearly indicate a reference teaching the step of while “in a second mode of operation, storing compressed transport stream data in the frame buffer, *wherein one line of the frame buffer memory is representative of one transport stream packet.*” (Emphasis added). As such, Applicants respectfully believe that Claim 21 is in proper condition for allowance.

Claims 15-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chauvel et al. as applied to Claim 14 above, in view of Cheney et al. Applicants direct the Examiner to the arguments made regarding Claim 14 and submit that Claims 15-17 are allowable as written for the same or similar reasons. In addition, Applicants also submit that because Claims 15-17 (dependent claims) depend from Claim 14 (allowable parent claim), and as dependent claims therefrom, the dependent claims are allowable for at least the same reasons for which the parent claim is allowable. Applicants further submit that the dependent claims are also allowable in light of the presence of novel and non-obvious elements contained therein that are not otherwise present in the parent claim.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are in condition for allowance and that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. The Examiner is invited to contact the below-listed attorney if the Examiner believes that a telephone conference will advance the prosecution of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

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